

**UTILITY
PATENT APPLICATION
TRANSMITTAL**

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

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First Named Inventor or Application Identifier

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APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

1. Fee Transmittal Form
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)

2. Specification Total Pages 44

3. Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) Total Sheets 17

4. Oath or Declaration Total Pages 1

- a. Newly executed (original or copy)
- b. Unexecuted for information purposes
- c. Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)
[Note Box 5 below]

i. **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**

Signed Statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

5. Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4c is checked)
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4c, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein

ADDRESS TO:

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6. Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)

7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission
(if applicable, all necessary)

- a. Computer Readable Copy
- b. Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
- c. Statement verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

- 8. Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
- 9. 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement
(when there is an assignee) Power of Attorney
- 10. English Translation Document (if applicable)
- 11. Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 Copies of IDS Citations
- 12. Preliminary Amendment
- 13. Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
(Should be specifically itemized)
- 14. Small Entity Statement(s) Statement filed in prior application
Status still proper and desired
- 15. Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
(if foreign priority is claimed)
- 16. Other: _____

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

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18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

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CLAIMS	(1) FOR	(2) NUMBER FILED	(3) NUMBER EXTRA	(4) RATE	(5) CALCULATIONS
	TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(c))	38 -20 =	18	X \$ 18.00 =	\$324.00
	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(b))	9 -3 =	6	X \$ 78.00 =	\$468.00
	MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS (if applicable) (37 CFR 1.16(d))			\$260.00 =	\$260.00
				BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a))	\$690.00
				Total of above Calculations =	\$1,742.00
	Reduction by 50% for filing by small entity (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				
				TOTAL =	\$1,742.00

19. Small entity status

- a. A Small entity statement is enclosed
- b. A small entity statement was filed in the prior nonprovisional application and such status is still proper and desired.
- c. Is no longer claimed.

20. A check in the amount of \$ 1,742.00 to cover the filing fee is enclosed.

21. A check in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the recordal fee is enclosed.

22. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to credit overpayments or charge the following fees to Deposit Account No. 06-1205:

- a. Fees required under 37 CFR 1.16.
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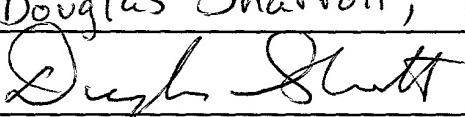
NAME	Douglas Sharrott, Reg. No. 39,832
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DATE	August 15, 2000

IMAGE INPUT APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to an image input apparatus for forming image information of an object through photoelectric conversion.

Related Background Art

An image input apparatus using a linear image
10 sensor is known.

Fig. 1 shows the structure of a linear CCD image sensor used in a conventional image input apparatus.

In Fig. 1, reference numeral 101 represents a light receiving pixel array of a linear CCD image
15 sensor. Reference numeral 102 represents an analog shift register for sequentially reading electric charges accumulated in odd pixels of the pixel array, and reference numeral 103 represents an analog shift register for sequentially reading electric charges accumulated in even pixels of the pixel array.
20

Reference numerals 104 and 105 represent output amplifiers for converting the electric charges read by the analog shift registers 102 and 103 into voltage signals.

25 Electric charges of the pixel array 101 of the linear CCD image sensor shown in Fig. 1 are read by grouping the pixels into even and odd pixels, in order

to obtain a read speed higher than a predetermined speed, because the analog shift registers 102 and 103 have a limit in the transfer speed.

An image input apparatus having a read speed
5 higher than that of a conventional linear CCD image sensor of an even/odd separation read type such as shown in Fig. 1 has been desired.

A linear CCD image sensor capable of realizing a read speed two times as fast as that of a linear CCD
10 image sensor of an odd/even separation read type has been proposed. As shown in Fig. 3, this linear CCD image sensor has a right/left division read structure in addition to an even/odd separation read structure.

The linear CCD image sensor shown in Fig. 3 has
15 four analog shift registers 302 to 305 to read electric charges from a light receiving pixel array by dividing them into right and left pixels and grouping each of the right and left pixels into even and odd pixels.

The linear CCD image sensor of the right/left
20 division type shown in Fig. 3 is, however, associated with the following problem.

A level of each of the read signals of right/left
25 four channels becomes different at the boundary between the right and left pixels if an offset of read signal of each channel has a different offset level.

In a conventional linear CCD image sensor of the even/odd separation read type, even if there is a

signal level difference between even/odd pixels, only a very fine repetitive pattern appears on an image.

However, in a linear CCD image sensor of the right/left division read type, even if difference between a read

5 signal levels of the four channels is very small, a visually conspicuous line appears on an image at the right/left boundary.

Such offset levels can be corrected by proper means.

10 Such correction is performed once prior to reading an original, and thus the following problem occurs. An offset level fluctuates during the original read operation because of temperature change in a CCD sensor, analog circuits, video circuits and the like.

15 Therefore, the read signal level fluctuates as shown in Fig. 2. This fluctuation causes clear difference in a signal level between the right and left images picked up with an image input apparatus using a linear CCD image sensor of the right/left division read type.

20

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to correct offset components contained in signals and obtain an image of good quality.

25 In order to achieve the above object, one aspect of the invention provides an image input apparatus comprising: photoelectric conversion means for

acquiring image information of an object and outputting
a signal; and correcting means for correcting offset
components contained in the signals output from the
photoelectric conversion means, wherein the correcting
means adjusts a fluctuation of the offset components
generated during acquiring image information.

Another aspect of the invention provides an image
input apparatus comprising: photoelectric conversion
means for acquiring image information of an object and
outputting signals; and correcting means for correcting
offset components contained in the signals output from
the photoelectric conversion means, in accordance with
the signals output from the photoelectric conversion
means during image information acquiring and the
signals output from the photoelectric conversion means
during a period other than the image information
acquiring.

Another aspect of the invention provides an image
input apparatus comprising: photoelectric conversion
means for acquiring image information of an object with
dividing the image information into a reference area
and at least one other area, and outputting a signal
from each of a plurality of output units corresponding
to the areas; and adjusting means for adjusting a
signal level of an output signal from the one other
area so as to make equal substantially to a signal
level of an output signal from the reference area, in

accordance with the signals from the reference area and the other area.

Another aspect of the invention provides an image processing method of processing signals output from photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image information of an object and outputting the signals, comprising a step of correcting offset components contained in the signals output from the photoelectric conversion means, wherein the correcting step includes a step of adjusting a fluctuation of the offset components generated during acquiring image information.

Another aspect of the invention provides an image processing method of processing signals output from the photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image information of an object and outputting the signals, comprising a step of: correcting offset components contained in the signals output from the photoelectric conversion means, in accordance with the signals output from the photoelectric conversion means during image information acquiring and the signals output from the photoelectric conversion means during a period other than the image information acquiring.

Another aspect of the invention provides an image processing method of processing a signal output from photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image information of an object with dividing the image

information into a reference area and at least one other area, and outputting a signal from each of a plurality of output units corresponding to the areas, comprising a step of adjusting a signal level of an 5 output signal from the one other area so as to make equal substantially to a signal level of an output signal from the reference area, in accordance with the signals from the reference area and the other area.

Another aspect of the invention provides a storage 10 medium storing a program for processing signals output from photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image information of an object and outputting the signals, the program comprising a code of correcting offset components contained in the signals output from the 15 photoelectric conversion means, wherein the code includes a code of adjusting a fluctuation of the offset components generated during acquiring image information.

Another aspect of the invention provides a storage 20 medium storing a program for processing signals output from photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image information of an object and outputting the signals, the program comprising a code of correcting offset components contained in the signals output from the 25 photoelectric conversion means, in accordance with the signals output from the photoelectric conversion means during image information acquiring and the signals

output from the photoelectric conversion means during image a period output from photoelectric conversion means during a period other than the image information acquiring.

5 Another aspect of the invention provides a storage medium storing a program for processing a signal output from photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image information of an object with dividing the image information into a reference area and at least one
10 other area, and outputting a signal from each of a plurality of output units corresponding to the areas, the program comprising a code of adjusting a signal level of an output signal from the one other area so as to make equal substantially to a signal level of an
15 output signal from the reference area, in accordance with the signals from the reference area and the other area.

Another aspect of the invention provides an image input system comprising: an original support for placing an original thereon; an illumination lamp for illuminating the original placed on the original support; the image input apparatus described above; a lens for focussing light reflected from the original illuminated with the illumination lamp on the image input apparatus; and a plurality of mirrors for guiding the light reflected from the original to the lens.
25

Other objects and features of the present

invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of embodiments when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing a conventional CCD sensor.

Fig. 2 is a graph illustrating a problem associated with conventional techniques.

10 Fig. 3 is a diagram showing a right/left division read type CCD sensor used by first to fifth embodiments of the invention.

Fig. 4 is a diagram showing image signals output from a right/left division read type CCD sensor.

15 Fig. 5 is a diagram showing the structure of a processing unit according to first and second embodiments of the invention.

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing an image signal illustrating the first and second embodiments.

20 Fig. 7 is a flow chart illustrating the operation of the image input apparatus according to the first embodiment.

Fig. 8 is a flow chart illustrating the operation of the image input apparatus according to the second embodiment.

25 Fig. 9 is a diagram showing the structure of a processing unit of an image input apparatus according

to a third embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 10 is a diagram showing image signals output from a right/left division read type CCD sensor.

Figs. 11A and 11B are graphs showing a relation
5 between an original brightness (abscissa) and a signal level (ordinate) of each of output pixel signals ODD-1 and ODD-2 according to the third embodiment.

Fig. 12 is a flow chart illustrating a look-up table (LUT) setting process according to the third
10 embodiment.

Fig. 13 is a graph showing a relation between signal levels of output pixel signals ODD-1 and ODD-2 at a halfway position according to the third embodiment.

15 Fig. 14 is a graph showing a relation between signal levels of pixel signals OFF-1 and ODD-2 calculated by using representative points and interpolation according to the third embodiment.

Fig. 15 is a graph showing an example of the
20 contents of a look-up table LUT-3 according to the third embodiment.

Figs. 16A and 16B are graphs showing an example of the contents of a look-up table LUT-3 according to a fourth embodiment of the invention.

25 Fig. 17 is a diagram showing the structure of a reader unit of an image input apparatus according to a fifth embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 18 is a diagram showing the structure of an image input system according to a sixth embodiment of the invention.

5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A first embodiment of the invention will be described with reference to Figs. 3 to 7.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the structure of a linear CCD image sensor 208 of a right/left division
10 read type to be used as photoelectric conversion means.

In Fig. 3, reference numeral 301 represents a light receiving pixel array or arrangement. Reference numerals 302, 303, 304 and 305 represent an analog shift register (reading means). Reference numerals
15 306, 307, 308 and 309 represent an output amplifier for converting electric charges read from each of the analog shift registers 302 to 305 into a voltage signal.

This image sensor 208 reads electric charges by
20 dividing pixels into even and odd pixels and by dividing the light receiving pixel array 301 of the image sensor 208 into right and left pixel subarrays 301R and 301L at the halfway position of the array 301. Electric charges accumulated in the left pixel subarray
25 301L are output from the output amplifier 306 for odd pixels and from the output amplifier 308 for even pixels, respectively as pixel signals ODD-1 and EVEN-1.

USE PATENT DRAWING

Similarly, electric charges accumulated in the right pixel subarray 301R are output from the output amplifier 307 for odd pixels and from the output amplifier 309 for even pixels, respectively as pixel signals 5 ODD-2 and EVEN-2.

Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing the structure of a signal processing unit of the image input apparatus.

In Fig. 5, reference numerals 501 to 504 represent an amplifier for amplifying each output of the linear CCD image sensor of the right/left division read type used as photoelectric conversion means shown in Fig. 3. Reference numerals 505 to 508 represent an AD converter for converting an output of each of the output amplifiers 501 to 504 into a digital signal. Reference numerals 509 to 512 represent an adder circuit used as adding means for adding image signals of each channel during an optional period. Reference numerals 513 to 516 represent a subtractor circuit used as subtracting means for subtracting a black offset component from an image signal of each channel. Reference numerals 517 to 520 represent a black correction value setting register used for adjusting means for setting the black offset component. Reference numerals 521 to 524 represent a shading correction circuit for executing a shading correction process of the image signal of each channel. Reference numeral 525 represents a memory circuit used for rearranging the order (shown in Fig.

4) of image signals output from the linear CCD image sensor of the right/left division read type into a predetermined order. Reference numeral 526 represents a CPU for controlling the adder circuits, black correction value setting registers and the like.

The adder circuits, subtractor circuits and black correction value setting registers constitute correcting means for correcting an offset component by adjusting a fluctuation of the offset component contained in each image signal output of the linear CCD image sensor. The offset component fluctuation occurs while image information of an object such as an original is picked up.

Next, the operation of the image input apparatus of the first embodiment will be described with reference to the flow chart shown in Fig. 7.

The flow chart shown in Fig. 7 includes two parts, one is a process of setting a black offset correction value to be executed before an original read operation, and the other is a process of updating (changing) a black offset correction value to be executed during an original read operation.

Fig. 6 shown an example of an image signal of one line (during 1H). For the black offset correction value setting to be executed before the original read operation, an image signal (indicated by a broken line in Fig. 6) while a lamp is turned off is used. For the

black offset correction value updating to be executed during the original read operation, a signal during a blanking period (during a non-image period) is used.

Reverting to Fig. 7, at Step 801 the lamp is
5 turned off. At Step 802 each of the adder circuits 509 to 512 calculates an average value B of image signals of effective pixels. This average value B of pixel signals in a lamp turn-off state is set as a black offset correction value at Step 803.

10 Next, while the lamp is turned off, at Step 804 an average value K of pixel signals during the non-image pixel period is calculated by the adder circuits 509 to 512.

15 At Step 805, the lamp is turned on to start reading an original.

At Step 806, while the lamp is turned on, an average value RK of pixel signals during the non-image pixel period is calculated by the adder circuits 509 to 512. At Step 807 it is checked whether the period is a
20 non-original reading period (a period from the end of reading one original to the start of reading another original). If during the non-original reading period, at Step 808 each of the black value offset setting registers 517 to 520 updates (changes) the black
25 correction value to correct any change in the black correction value during reading the previous original and prevent a change in the image quality caused by

such the change.

The updated black correction value is "B + (RK-K)" which cancels out an offset fluctuation changing every moment.

As shown in Fig. 6, there is a small level difference Δ (shown in Fig. 7) between the level of an image signal output from the effective pixels during a lamp turn-off state and the level of a signal output during the non-image pixel period. This difference results from the dark current in pixels (photodiodes) in the CCD light reception area, which dark current is accumulated during the light reception period (accumulation time). However, the linear CCD sensor of the right/left division read type has a very short accumulation time because of a read operation at high speed. Therefore, this difference is almost constant.

Therefore, the black offset of an image signal can be corrected reliably by updating (changing) the black correction value by using signals output during the non-image pixel period.

If a signal in a black reference pixel shown in Fig. 6 is used instead of using a signal from the non-image pixel, a precision of black correction may be lowered more or less because a signal from the black reference pixel portion contains, in many cases, clamp pulse noises (such as crosstalk from a clamp pulse) generated in an analog circuit such as a clamp circuit

at the stage before the AD converters. If clamp pulse noises are not contained, a signal from the black reference pixel can be used for black correction at a high precision, similar to a signal from the non-image 5 pixel portion.

A second embodiment of the invention will be described. In the second embodiment, a method of calculating an updated value for updating (changing) the black correction value is different from the first 10 embodiment. The other structure and operation are same as the first embodiment.

Fig. 8 is a flow chart illustrating the operation of an image input apparatus of the second embodiment.

In the first embodiment, the updated value for 15 updating (changing) the black correction value is set at Step 808 by using a difference between the average value RK of pixel signals in the non-image pixel portion in the lamp turn-on state and the average value K in the non-image pixel portion in the lamp turn-off state. In the second embodiment, the updated value for 20 updating (changing) the black correction value is set at Step 908 by using a difference between the average value RK of pixel signals in the non-image pixel portion in the lamp turn-on state and an average value of RK values of the non-image pixel portion of four 25 channels in the lamp turn-on state.

In the first and second embodiments, although a

linear CCD image sensor is used as photoelectric 32 conversion means, other sensors such as a MOS type sensor may also be used with advantageous effects similar to those described above.

5 Other updated values may be used if they can adjust a fluctuation of an offset component during reading image information of an object.

Although a linear CCD image sensor of the right/left division read type is used, other image 10 sensors without the right/left division read structure may also be used. For example, an image sensor having a MOS transistor for amplifying a signal of a photodiode of each pixel may be used. Such the image sensor has a relatively large variation in the 15 performance of MOS transistors and thus requires to correct such the variation. However, an image of good quality can be obtained by applying the first or second embodiment to this MOS image sensor. Namely, correcting means corrects an offset component by 20 adjusting a fluctuation of the offset component contained in a signal output from photoelectric conversion means during picking up image information of an object.

Fig. 9 is a block diagram showing the structure of 25 a processing unit of an image input apparatus according to a third embodiment of the invention.

Signals from the image sensor 208 described with

Fig. 3 are input to amplifiers 601, 602, 603 and 604 respectively. The amplifiers 601 to 604 are connected via respective A/D convertor circuits 605 to 608 to black offset and shading correction circuits 609 to 612. The black offset and shading correction circuits 609 to 612 are connected via a respective D-type flip flop (DFF) 617 and a memory 618 to a CPU 619 (adjusting means, presuming means). The black offset and shading correction circuit 609 is also connected to a memory 616, and the black offset and shading correction circuits 610 to 612 are also connected via respective halfway correcting circuits 613 to 615 (adjusting means, correcting means) to the memory 616.

Voltage signals (output pixel signals ODD-1, EVEN-1, ODD-2, EVEN-2) from the output amplifiers 306 to 309 shown in Fig. 3 are input to and amplified by the amplifiers 601 to 604, converted into digital signals by the A/D convertor circuits 605 to 608, and subjected to a black offset correction process for subtracting the black offset and a shading correction process by the black offset and shading correction circuits 609 to 612.

The halfway correcting circuits 613 to 615 change the level of each of the output pixel signals EVEN-1, ODD-2 and EVEN-2 relative to the level of the output pixel signal ODD-1, which is used as a reference, by using look-up tables LUT-2, LUT-3 and LUT-4 to be later

described, to thereby realize a halfway correction of
the image sensor of the right/left division read type
(read level correction). The halfway correcting
circuits 613 to 615 not only execute the halfway
correction but also provide a linearity correction
function. Because of the order of the process, the
halfway correcting circuits 613 to 615 are disposed at
the back stages of the black offset and shading
correction circuits 610 to 612. Therefore, the
constant read linearity can be obtained irrespective of
the pixel position during the main scan.

The memory 616 is used for temporarily storing
respective pixel signals output at timings to be later
described with reference to Fig. 10, and for
rearranging the positions of pixel signals to make them
have a correct pixel order.

DFF 617 and memory 618 provide a temporary storage
function in order to allow CPU 619 to fetch pixel data
at the halfway position to be later described with
reference to Fig. 10 (indicated as a leading edge
position P-VCK). CPU 619 fetches pixel data stored in
the memory 618 a plurality of times while an original
is read, and determines the values to be set to the
halfway correction look-up tables LUT-2, LUT-3 and LUT-
4 by executing a calculation operation (a look-up table
(LUT) setting process illustrated in Fig. 12) to be
described later. A program to be executed by CPU 619

is stored in an unrepresented ROM.

Fig. 10 shows pixel signals output from the image sensor 208 and processed by the black offset and shading correction circuits 609 to 612.

5 In Fig. 10, HSYNC represents a line sync signal. A leading edge position signal P-VCK defines a timing when image signals at the boundary along which the light receiving pixel array 301 of the image sensor 208 is divided into the right and left pixel subarrays 301R
10 and 301L. Pixel signal numbers 1 to 2n represent the order of reading pixel signals.

As shown in Fig. 10, the pixel signals ODD-1 and EVEN-1 are alternately read from the left pixel subarray 301L of the image sensor 208 sequentially in the order of 1st, 2nd, ..., to the n-th pixel of the left pixel subarray 301L. Similarly, the pixel signals ODD-2 and EVEN-2 are alternately read from the right pixel subarray 301R sequentially in the order of (n+1)-th, (n+2)-th, ..., to the 2n-th pixel. In this manner,
20 effective pixel data of one line can be obtained.

Since the pixel signals are read in the above-described order, consecutive (n-1)-th to (n+2)-th pixel signals ODD-1, EVEN-1, ODD-2 and EVEN-2 can be obtained at the leading edge position P-VCK. The halfway correction to be described later is executed by using these (n-1)-th to (n+2)-th pixel signals. These signals are obtained from an image of at adjacent

positions in an original, since it can be presumed that the original levels of these signals are approximately equal.

Pixel signals other than the (n-1)-th to (n+2)-th
5 pixel signals may also be used with similar
advantageous effects of this embodiment if those pixel
signals are obtained from an area near to the boundary
between the right and left pixel subarrays 301R and
301L of the light receiving array 301.

10 Figs. 11A and 11B are graphs showing the relation
between an original brightness (abscissa) and a signal
level (ordinate) of each of the output pixel signals
ODD-1 and ODD-2. Fig. 11A shows signal levels before
the halfway correction, and Fig. 11B shows the signal
15 levels after the halfway correction of the pixel
signals ODD-2 relative to the pixel signals ODD-1.

As shown in Fig. 11A, the pixel signals ODD-1 and
ODD-2 are converted into digital signals after passing
through different series of circuits such as the output
20 amplifiers 306 and 307. Therefore, even if an original
has the same brightness, there is a small difference
between the levels of read pixel signals (Δ shown in
Fig. 11A). In this embodiment, by using the pixel
signal ODD-1 as a reference channel, the halfway
25 correcting circuit 614 changes the level of the pixel
signal ODD-2 to make it have the same level as that of
the pixel signal ODD-1. Similarly, the halfway

correcting circuits 613 and 615 change the levels of the pixel signals EVEN-1 and EVEN-2 to make them have the same level as that of the pixel signal ODD-1.

Halfway correction by the halfway correcting circuits 613 and 615 is performed by using the look-up tables LUT-2, LUT-3 and LUT-4. The contents of each of the look-up tables LUT-2, LUT-3 and LUT-4 are set by a look-up table (LUT) setting process to be later described.

Fig. 12 is a flow chart illustrating the operation of the look-up table (LUT) setting process. The process of setting the contents of the look-up table LUT-3 for adjusting the level of the pixel signal ODD-2 by using the pixel signal ODD-1 as a reference channel, will be described by way of example. Similar processes are also executed for setting the contents of the look-up tables LUT-2 and LUT-4 for adjusting the levels of the pixel signals EVEN-1 and EVEN-2 by using the pixel signal ODD-1 as the reference channel.

First, pixel data at the halfway position is obtained (Step S601). Namely, pixel data at the leading edge position P-VCK shown in Fig. 10 and stored in the memory 618 during reading the original is read. The pixel data is read a plurality of times while the original is read.

Fig. 13 is a graph showing a relation of signal levels between the pixel signals ODD-1 and ODD-2 at the

halfway position read in the manner described above.

Next, at Step S602 shown in Fig. 12, pixel data having a level difference larger than a predetermined level is excluded from the later calculation. Namely, 5 pixel data in an area AS shown in Fig. 13 is used as effective data, and pixel data outside of this area AS is not used for the later calculation. Temporarily abnormal data is therefore prevented from affecting a level correction. This area AS may be set by taking a 10 level difference normally experienced into consideration.

Next, at Step S603 shown in Fig. 12, a signal level area is divided into a plurality of blocks B (such as B1 and B2) in accordance with a signal level 15 of the pixel signal ODD-2 as shown in Fig. 13.

Next, a representative point in each block is calculated at Step S604. Namely, in the area AS of each block an average value AV-ODD-1 of pixel data ODD-1 and an average value AV-ODD-2 of pixel data ODD-2 are 20 calculated and a point defined by the average values AV-ODD-1 and AV-ODD-2 is used as the representative point. This representative point corresponds to a ratio of the average value AV-ODD-2 to the average value AV-ODD-1. If the number of data values in the 25 area AS in each block B is smaller than a predetermined number (e.g., 2), the representative point in this block B is invalidated to avoid erroneous correction.

Next, at Step S605 an interpolation calculating process is executed. Namely, a curve representative of a relation between the pixel signals ODD-1 and ODD-2 in the whole signal level area is calculated from the obtained representative points with a known interpolation calculation. By using this curve, the relation between the pixel signals ODD-1 and ODD-2 is presumed. With respect to a block without the representative point, the interpolation calculation is performed by using the representative points in adjacent blocks B.

Fig. 14 shows an example of a curve representative of the relation between the pixel signals ODD-1 and ODD-2 calculated from the representative points and interpolation calculation. As shown, a relation between the pixel signals ODD-1 and ODD-2 is obtained in the whole signal level area.

Next, at Step S606 the contents of the look-up table LUT-3 are set. Namely, in accordance with the curve representative of the relation between the pixel signals ODD-1 and ODD-2, the contents of the look-up table LUT-3 are determined and set to the halfway correcting circuit 614.

Fig. 15 shows an example of the contents of the look-up table LUT-3. This table LUT-3 indicates how the level of an actual pixel signal ODD-2 (input) is adjusted in each level area to make it have the same

level as that of the pixel signal ODD-1. Therefore,
the level of the pixel signal ODD-2 supplied from the
black off-set shading correction circuit 611 and output
from the halfway correcting circuit 614 can be uniquely
determined by the table LUT-3.

Thereafter, the LUT setting process is terminated.
In this embodiment, in the image input apparatus,
the light receiving pixel array of the linear CCD image
sensor 208 is divided into a plurality of areas to read
pixel signals from each area. By using an output pixel
signal ODD-1 as a reference, the levels of other output
pixel signals (ODD-2, EVEN-1 and EVEN-2) are adjusted
to make them have the same level as the of the
reference output pixel signal. It is therefore
possible to remove a difference in signal levels
between areas and prevent an unnatural quality of an
image. Since the signal level is adjusted by using
pixel signals at the halfway position in each area,
i.e., pixel signals in an area near the boundary where
a difference in signal level is generated, this level
difference can be effectively avoided from becoming
visually conspicuous. Since the representative point
is calculated in each of a plurality of blocks B
divided in accordance with a signal level, the signal
level adjusting process becomes simple.

Data outside of the area AS is excluded from those
data used by the look-up table setting process, and if

the number of data values in the area AS in each block B is smaller than a predetermined number, the representative point in the block B is not calculated. Accordingly, an erroneous signal level adjustment can
5 be avoided and the adjustment precision can be improved. Furthermore, the relation (ratio) between the pixel signal ODD-1 and other pixel signals ODD-2, EVEN-1 and EVEN-2, including the block B without the representative point, is obtained by an interpolation
10 calculation. It is therefore possible to adjust the level in the whole level area.

A pixel signal to be used as the reference is not limited only to the pixel signal ODD-1, but any one of the pixel signals ODD-2, EVEN-1 and EVEN-2 may also be used as the reference. For example, the levels of the
15 pixel signals ODD-1, EVEN-1 and EVEN-2 may be adjusted by using the pixel signal ODD-2 as the reference.

As described earlier, even if there is a signal level difference between the pixel signals EVEN-1 and
20 ODD-1, only a very fine repetitive pattern appears on an image and this pattern is not visually conspicuous. Therefore, by using the pixel signal ODD-1 as the reference, the levels of only the pixel signals ODD-2 and EVEN-2 may be adjusted. From the same reason, the
25 level of the pixel signal ODD-2 may be adjusted by using the pixel signal ODD-1 as the reference and the level of the pixel signal EVEN-2 is adjusted by using

not the pixel signal ODD-1 but the pixel signal EVEN-2 as the reference.

In this embodiment, although the light receiving pixel array is divided into right and left pixel
5 subarrays, the invention is not limited only thereto but the pixel array may be divided into more subarrays.

In the third embodiment described above, the look-up table is updated each time an original is read so that this update depends greatly upon the original read
10 immediately before. In a fourth embodiment of the invention, in order to avoid this inconvenience, the look-up table is partially updated. The structure of the fourth embodiment is therefore different from the third embodiment only in the table setting process at
15 Step S606 shown in Fig. 12, and the other structures are the same as the third embodiment.

Figs. 16A and 16B show examples of the contents of the look-up table LUT-3 of the fourth embodiment. Fig. 16A is the table before updating, and Fig. 16B is the
20 table after updating.

As described earlier, the representative point cannot necessarily be obtained from all blocks B. By using only new representative points obtained from blocks B, the table setting process is executed. By
25 simply replacing old representative points by new representative points, the contents of the look-up table LUT-3 are determined through the interpolation

calculation. Points p shown in Fig. 16B are updated representative points. Similar operations are performed for the look-up tables LUT-2 and LUT-4.

The representative points may be updated by a
5 calculation process (e.g., weighted linear calculation)
between old and new representative points.

In this embodiment, it is possible to suppress the influence of an original read immediately before when
10 the look-up table is set. Advantageous effects similar to the third embodiment can be obtained and more proper halfway correction becomes possible.

Fig. 17 is a block diagram showing a processing unit of an image input apparatus according to a fifth embodiment of the invention. Although the structure of
15 the image input apparatus of this embodiment is fundamentally similar to the third embodiment, the following points are different. A halfway correcting circuit 900 is provided between the black offset and shading correction circuit 609 and memory 616, and the halfway correcting circuits 613 to 615 are replaced by
20 halfway correcting circuits 913 to 915. The halfway correcting circuits 913 to 915 not only execute halfway correction similar to the halfway correcting circuits 613 to 615 but also execute conversion (bit conversion)
25 of the number of gradation steps of an image.

Specifically, signals of 10 bits are supplied from the black offset and shading correction circuits 610 to

612 to the halfway correcting circuits 913 to 915 which
in turn convert the signals of 10 bits into signals of
8 bits and store them in the memory 616. A signal of
10 bits is supplied from the black offset and shading
5 correction circuit 609 to the halfway correcting
circuits 900 which in turn cuts the lower 2 bits and
stores the upper 8 bits in the memory 616.

Therefore, while the halfway correction is
executed at the large number of gradation steps (10
10 bits) to retain a high precision of the halfway
correction, the post-process is executed at the small
number of gradation steps (8 bits) to reduce a load of
the apparatus. A combination of 10 bits and 8 bits is
not limited so long as the number of gradation steps
15 before halfway correction is larger than that after the
halfway correction.

In this embodiment, advantageous effects similar
to the third embodiment can be obtained and a load of
the image input apparatus can be reduced while a high
20 signal level adjustment precision is retained.

In the third to fifth embodiments, although a
linear CCD image sensor 208 of a CCD type is used,
other image sensors such as an image sensor of a MOS
type may also be used.

25 It is obvious that the object of the invention can
be achieved by supplying the image input apparatus with
a storage medium storing software program codes

realizing the functions of each embodiment described above, and by reading and executing the programs codes stored in the storage medium by a computer (CPU or MPU) of the image input apparatus.

5 In such a case, the program codes themselves read from the storage medium realize the functions of each embodiment. Therefore, the storage medium storing such program codes constitutes the present invention.

The storage medium for storing such program codes
10 may be a floppy disk, a hard disk, an optical disk, a magneto-optical disk, a CD-ROM, a CD-R, a magnetic tape, a nonvolatile memory card, a ROM or the like.

It is obvious that the scope of the invention also contains not only the case wherein the functions of
15 each embodiment can be realized by executing the program codes read by a computer, but also the case wherein the functions of each embodiment can be realized by executing a portion or the whole of processes by an OS running on the computer, in
20 accordance with the program codes.

It is obvious that the scope of the invention also contains the case wherein the functions of each embodiment can be realized by writing the program codes read from the storage medium into a memory of a
25 function expansion board inserted into a computer or of a function expansion unit connected to the computer, and thereafter by executing a portion or the whole of

actual processes by a CPU of the function expansion board or function expansion unit.

A sixth embodiment of the invention provides an image input system using an image input apparatus of 5 one of the above-described first to fifth embodiments.

Referring to Fig. 18, reference numeral 201 represents an original support glass, reference numeral 202 represents an original, and reference numeral 203 represents an illumination lamp for illuminating an 10 original. Reference numeral 207 represents a lens for focussing an original image on a light receiving surface of the linear image sensor 208 of one of the first to fifth embodiments. Reference numerals 204 to 205 represent first to third mirrors for guiding light 15 reflected from the original to the lens 207. Reference numeral 209 represents a white board which is read as a reference of the shading correction process. Reference numeral 210 represents a dummy glass for making the optical distance from the linear image sensor 208 to 20 the white board surface equal to that to the original surface.

While the original is read, the mirrors move in the sub-scan direction so that the original can be read two-dimensionally.

25 Many widely different embodiments of the present invention may be constructed without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. It should

be understood that the present invention is not limited to the specific embodiments described in the specification, except as defined in the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An image input apparatus comprising:
photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image
information of an object and outputting signals; and
5 correcting means for and correcting offset
components contained in the signals output from said
photoelectric conversion means components, wherein said
correcting means adjusts a fluctuation of the offset
components generated during acquiring image
10 information.

2. An image input apparatus according to claim 1,
wherein said photoelectric conversion means acquires
the image information of the object from a plurality of
15 divided areas and outputs the signal from each of a
plurality of output units corresponding to each of the
plurality of divided areas.

3. An image input apparatus according to claim 2,
20 wherein the signals from the plurality of areas are
read separately to right and left directions
respectively.

4. An image input apparatus according to claim 2,
25 wherein the offset components include a level
difference of the signals between the areas output from
the plurality of divided areas.

5. An image input apparatus according to claim 1,
wherein said correcting means includes:

calculating means for calculating the fluctuation
of the offset components in accordance with the signal
5 output from said photoelectric conversion means during
the image information acquiring;

subtracting means for subtracting the offset
components from the signal output from said
photoelectric conversion means; and

10 adjusting means for adjusting the offset
components to be subtracted by said subtracting means,
in accordance with an output signal from said
calculating means.

15 6. An image input apparatus according to claim 5,
wherein the offset components are a signal output from
said photoelectric conversion means during a period
other than the image information acquiring, and contain
an average value obtained through addition of signals
20 of the areas and averaging thereof.

7. An image input apparatus according to claim 5,
wherein said calculating means calculates an average
value of signals not obtained through photoelectric
25 conversion.

8. An image input apparatus according to claim 7,

wherein the signal not obtained through photoelectric conversion means includes a signal in a non-image pixel portion.

5 9. An image input apparatus according to claim 5,
wherein adjusting the offset components by said
adjusting means is executed during the period image
information acquiring.

10 10. An image input apparatus comprising:
photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image
information of an object and outputting signals; and
correcting means for correcting offset components
contained in the signals output from said photoelectric
15 conversion means, in accordance with the signals output
from said photoelectric conversion means during image
information acquiring and the signals output from said
photoelectric conversion means during a period other
than the image information acquiring.

20
25 11. An image input apparatus according to claim
10, wherein said photoelectric conversion means
acquires the image information of the object from a
plurality of divided areas and outputs the signal from
each of a plurality of output units corresponding to
each of the plurality of divided areas.

12. An image input apparatus according to claim
11, wherein the signals from the plurality of areas are
read separately to right and left directions
respectively.

5

13. An image input apparatus according to claim
11, wherein the offset components include a level
difference of the signals between the areas output from
the plurality of divided areas.

10

14. An image input apparatus according to claim
10, wherein said correcting means includes:

calculating means for calculating the fluctuation
of the offset components in accordance with the signal
output from said photoelectric conversion means during
the image information acquiring;

subtracting means for subtracting the offset
components from the signal output from said
photoelectric conversion means; and

20

adjusting means for adjusting the offset
components to be subtracted by said subtracting means,
in accordance with an output signal from said
calculating means.

25

15. An image input apparatus according to claim
14, wherein the offset components are a signal output
from said photoelectric conversion means during the

period other than the image information acquiring, and contain an average value obtained through addition of signals of the areas and averaging thereof.

5 16. An image input apparatus according to claim 14, wherein said calculating means calculates an average value of signals not obtained through photoelectric conversion.

10 17. An image input apparatus according to claim 16, wherein the signal not obtained through photoelectric conversion means includes a signal in a non-image pixel portion.

15 18. An image input apparatus according to claim 14, wherein adjusting the offset components by said adjusting means is executed during the period other than image information acquiring.

20 19. An image input apparatus comprising:
 photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image information of an object with dividing the image information into a reference area and at least one other area, and outputting a signal from each of a plurality of output units corresponding to the areas;
 and
 adjusting means for adjusting a signal level of an

output signal from the at least one other area so as to make equal substantially to a signal level of an output signal from the reference area, in accordance with the signals from the reference area and the other area.

5

20. An image input apparatus according to claim 19, wherein said adjusting means compares output pixel signals from near a boundary between the reference area and the other area, and in accordance with a comparison result, adjusts the signal level of the output pixel signal from the other area.

21. An image input apparatus according to claim 20, wherein said adjusting means includes:

15 presuming means for presuming a relation between the signal level of an output pixel signal from the reference area and the signal level of an output pixel signal from the at least one other area in accordance with a ratio between the output pixel signals from near 20 the boundary between the reference area and the other area; and

correcting means for correcting the output pixel signal from the other area in accordance with a presumption result by said presuming means.

25

22. An image input apparatus according to claim 21, wherein said presuming means calculates the ratio

between the signal levels of the output pixel signals from near the boundary between the reference area and the at least one other area for each of a plurality of level areas provided by dividing the signal level of
5 the output pixel signal from at least one the other area near the boundary of the reference area.

23. An image input apparatus according to claim
22, wherein if there are in the same level area a
10 plurality of output pixel signals from the at least one other area near the boundary of the reference area, said presuming means calculates an average value of the output pixel signals from the at least one the other area in the same level area, and calculates the ratio
15 between the signal levels of the output pixel signals in accordance with the calculated average value.

24. An image input apparatus according to claim
22, wherein if there are in the same level area more
20 than predetermined number of output pixel signals from the at least one other area near the boundary of the reference area said presuming means inhibits to calculate an average value of the output pixel signals from the at least other area in the same level area and
25 does not calculate the ratio between the signal levels of the output pixel signals.

25. An image input apparatus according to claim
21, wherein if a difference between the output pixel
signals from near the boundary between the reference
area and the other area is larger than a predetermined
5 value, said presuming means excludes the output pixel
signals from data to be used for calculating the ratio
between the signal levels of the output pixel signals.

26. An image input apparatus according to claim
10 21, wherein as to the level area where no output pixel
signal from the at least one other area near the
boundary of the reference area, said presuming means
calculates the ratio between the signal levels through
an interpolation calculation.

15
27. An image input apparatus according to claim
21, wherein if a new output pixel signal is acquired
from the at least one other area near the boundary of
the reference area when an image of a new object is
read, said presuming means updates the ratio between
20 the signal levels in the level area corresponding to
the output pixel signal in accordance with the newly
acquired output pixel signal.

25
28. An image input apparatus according to claim
19, wherein the number of image gradation steps of an
output pixel signal after the signal level is adjusted

by said adjusting means is set smaller than the number of image gradation steps of the output pixel signal before the signal level is adjusted by said adjusting means.

5

29. An image input apparatus according to claim 19, further comprising shading correcting means for executing a shading correction of an output pixel signal output from said photoelectric conversion means, 10 wherein said adjusting means adjusts the output pixel signal after subjected to the shading correction by said shading correcting means.

30. An image processing method of processing signals output from photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image information of an object and outputting the signals, said method comprising a step of:

correcting offset components contained in the signals output from said photoelectric conversion 20 means, wherein said correcting step includes a step of adjusting a fluctuation of the offset components generated during acquiring image information.

31. An image processing method of processing signals output from photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image information of an object and outputting the signals, said method comprising a step of:

P R O S E C U R E D
A T T A C H M E N T
C O M P L E T E

correcting offset components contained in the signals output from said photoelectric conversion means, in accordance with the signals output from said photoelectric conversion means during image information acquiring and the signals output from said photoelectric conversion means during a period other than the image information acquiring.

32. An image processing method of processing a signal output from photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image information of an object with dividing the image information into a reference area and at least one other area, and outputting a signal from each of a plurality of output units corresponding to the areas, said method comprising a step of:

adjusting a signal level of an output signal from the at least one other area so as to make equal substantially to a signal level of an output signal from the reference area, in accordance with the signals from the reference area and the other area.

33. A storage medium storing a program for processing signals output from photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image information of an object and outputting the signals, said program comprising:

a code of correcting offset components contained in the signals output from said photoelectric

conversion means, wherein said code includes a code of adjusting a fluctuation of the offset components generated during acquiring image information.

5 34. A storage medium storing a program for processing signals output from photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image information of an object and outputting the signals, said program comprising:

10 a code of correcting offset components contained in the signals output from said photoelectric conversion means, in accordance with the signals output from said photoelectric conversion means during image information acquiring and the signals output from said photoelectric conversion means during a period other than image information acquiring.

15 35. A storage medium storing a program for processing a signal output from photoelectric conversion means for acquiring image information of an object with dividing the image information into a reference area and at least one other another area, and outputting a signal from each of a plurality of output units corresponding to the areas, said program comprising:

25 a code of adjusting a signal level of an output signal from the at least one other area so as to make equal substantially to a signal level of an output

signal from the reference area, in accordance with the signals from the reference area and the other area.

36. An image input system comprising:

5 an original support for placing an original thereon;

 an illumination lamp for illuminating the original placed on said original support;

10 the image input apparatus recited in one of claims 1, 10 and 19;

 a lens for focussing light reflected from the original illuminated with said illumination lamp on the image input apparatus; and

15 a plurality of mirrors for guiding the light reflected from the original to said lens.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An image input apparatus has an image sensor for photoelectrically converting image information of an object into an electric signal and outputting the
5 signal, and a correction circuit for adjusting a fluctuation of offset components generated during photoelectric conversion contained in the signal output from the image sensor to correct the offset components. Images of good quality can be obtained by correcting
10 the offset components contained in the signal output from the image sensor.

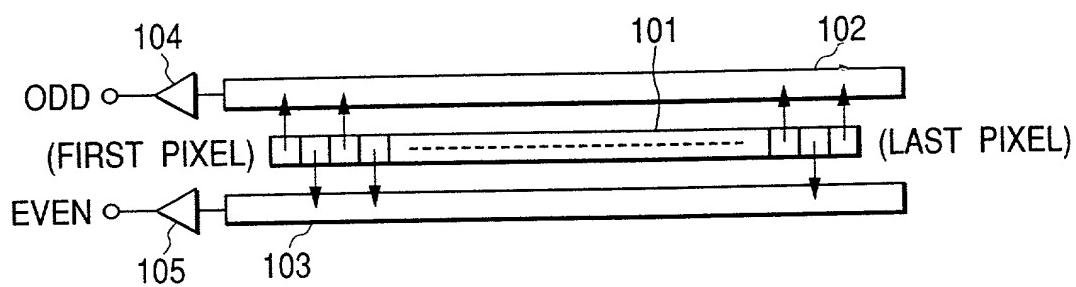
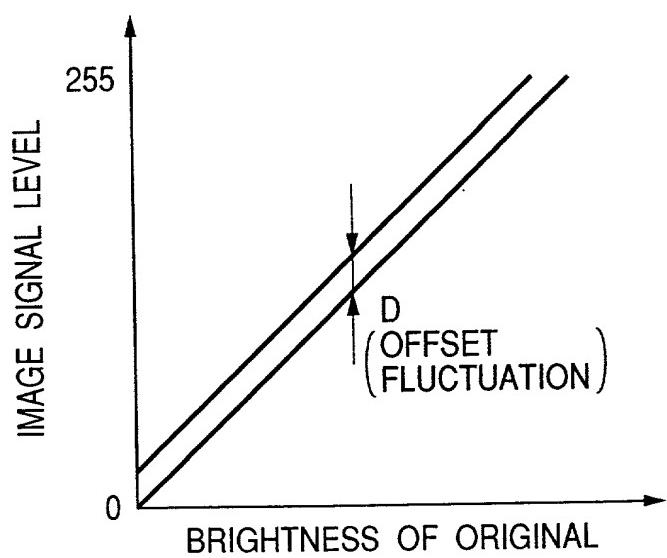
FIG. 1*FIG. 2*

FIG. 3

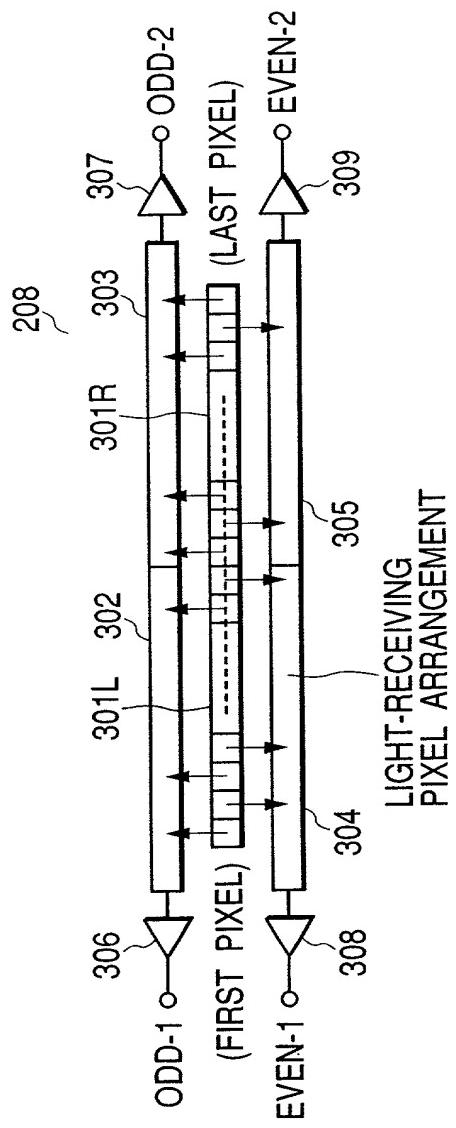


FIG. 4

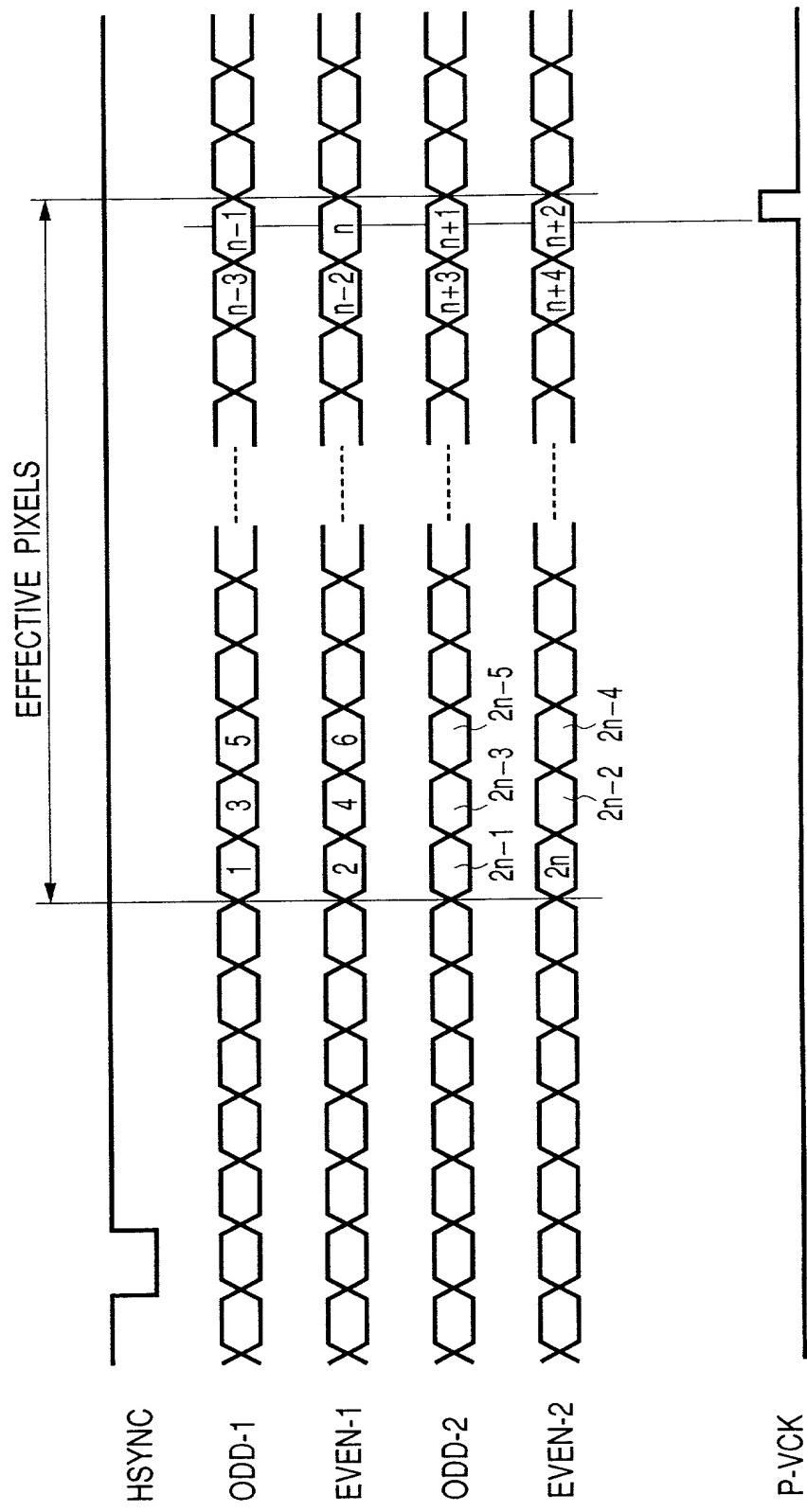


FIG. 5

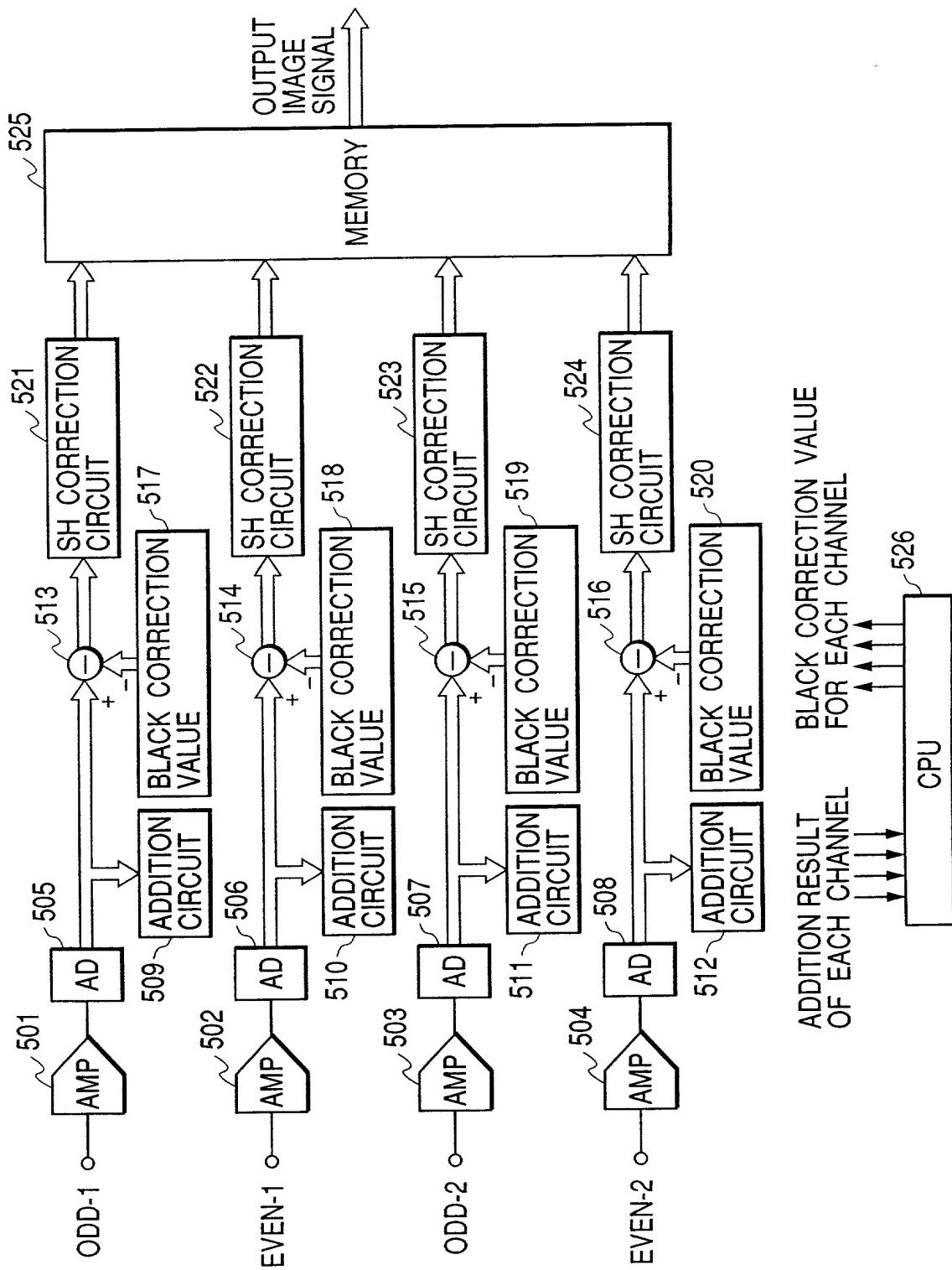


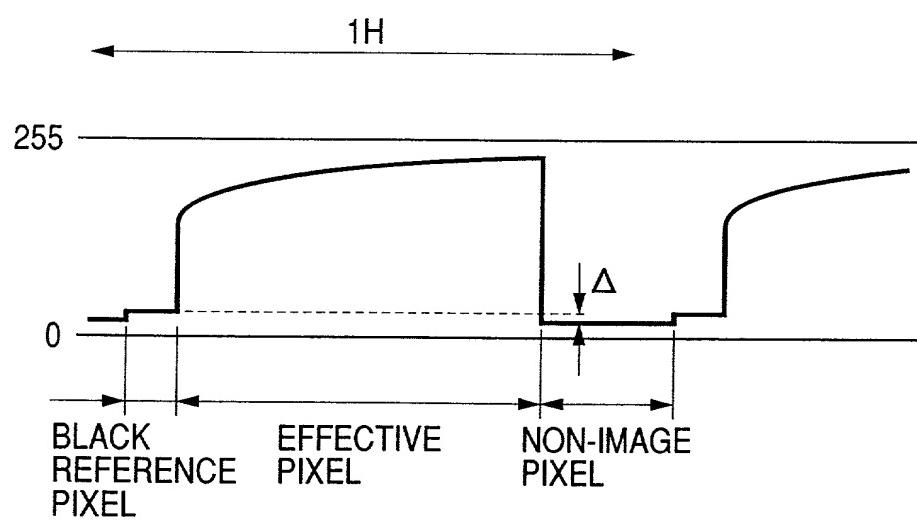
FIG. 6

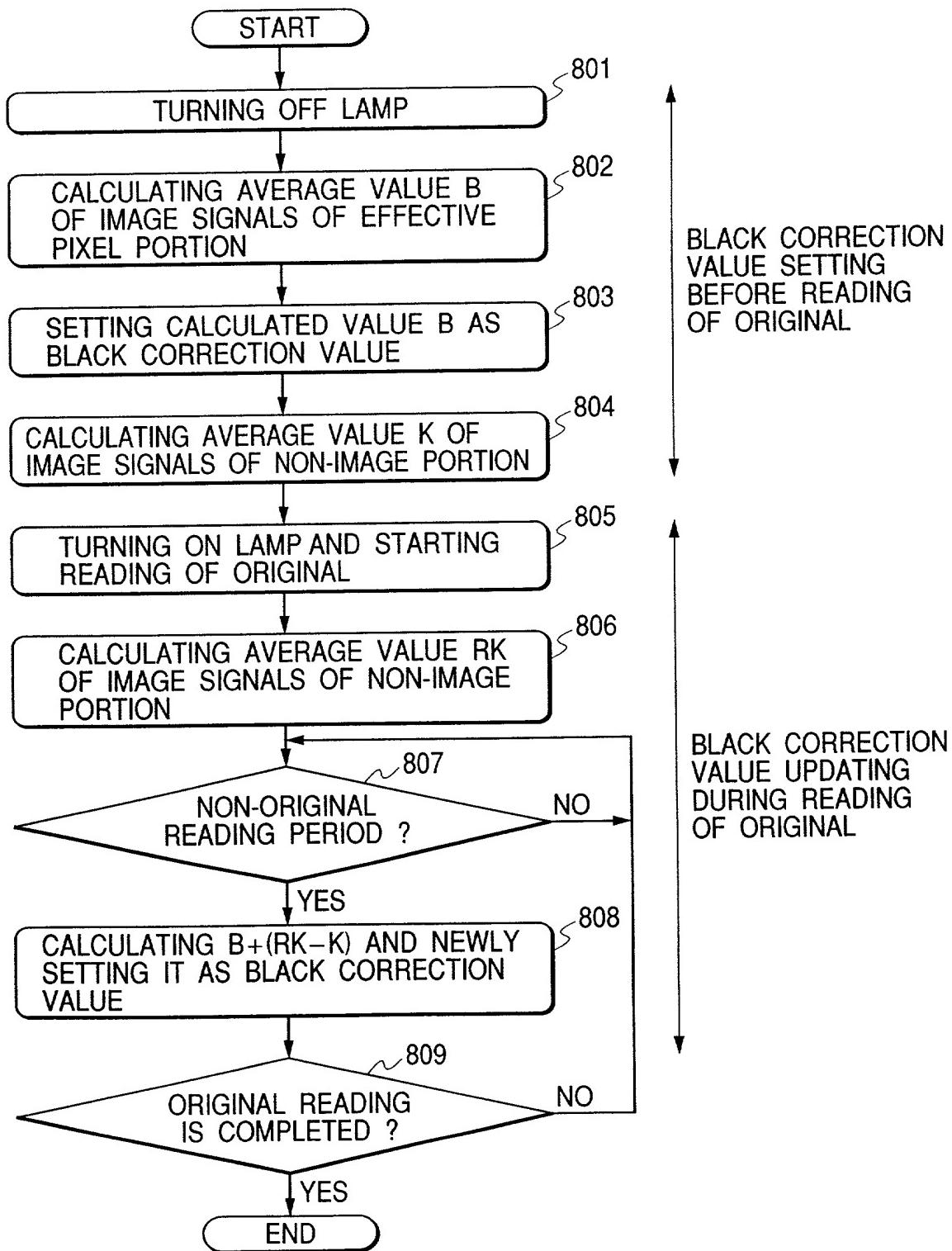
FIG. 7

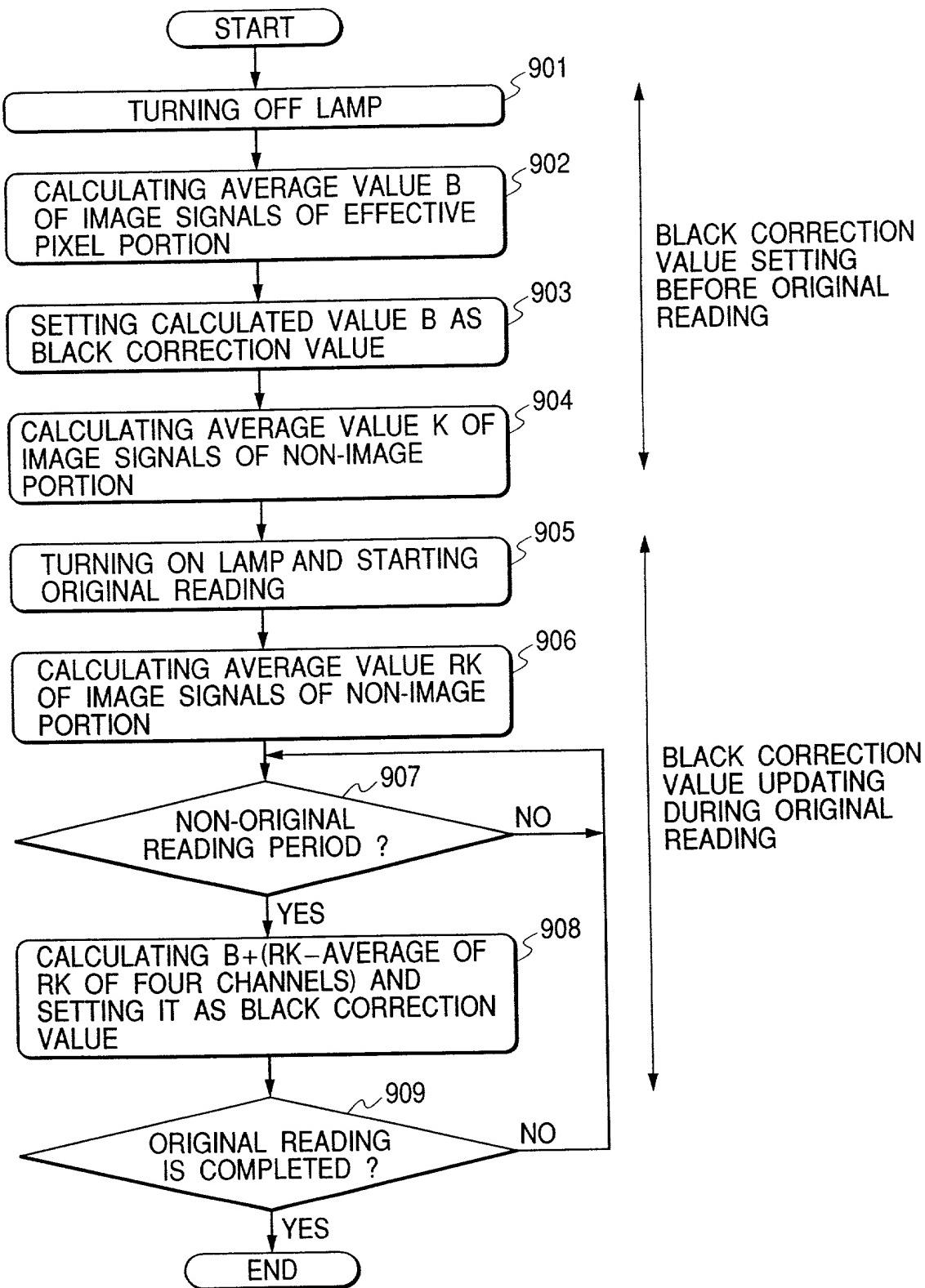
FIG. 8

FIG. 9

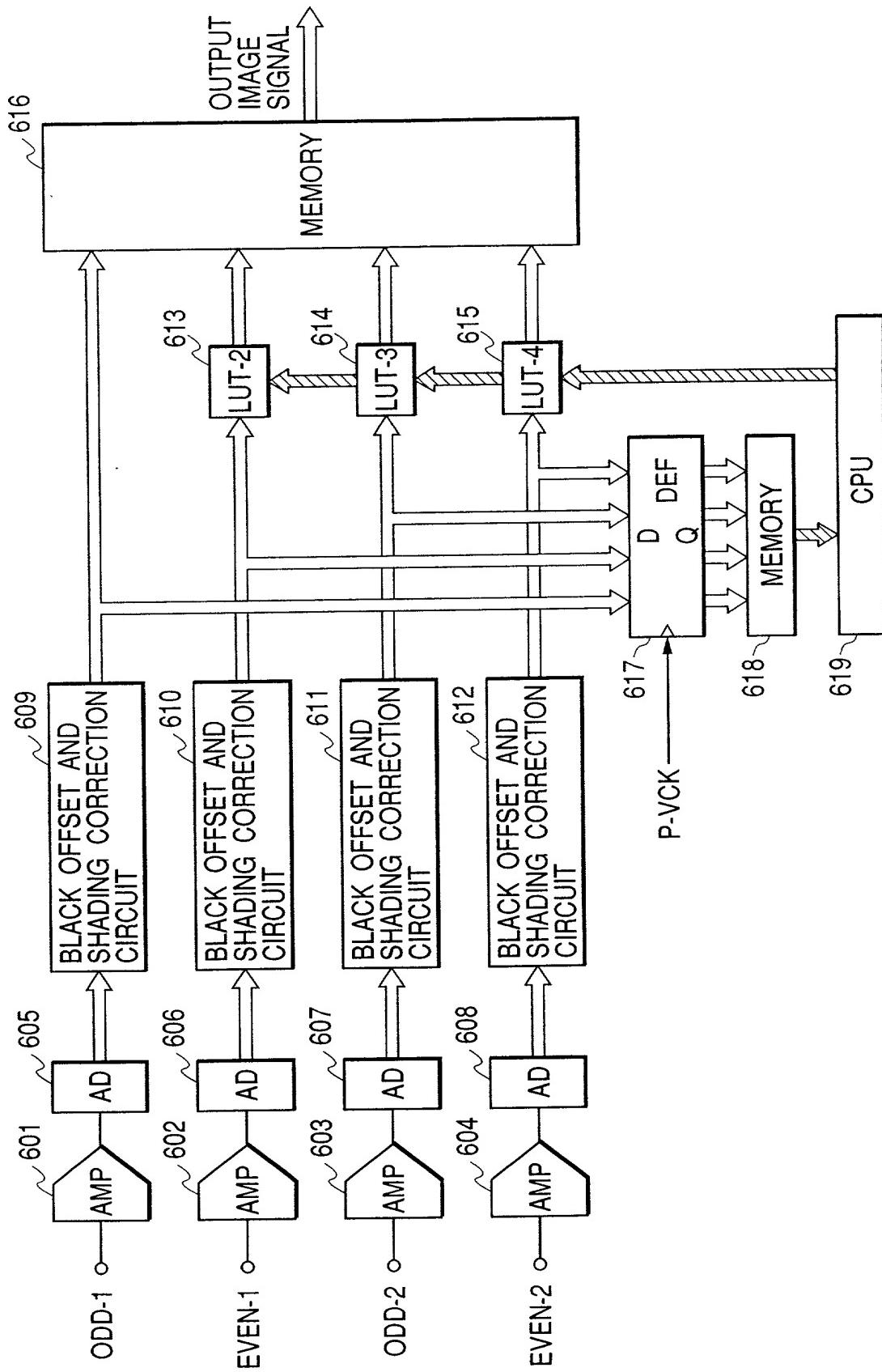


FIG. 10

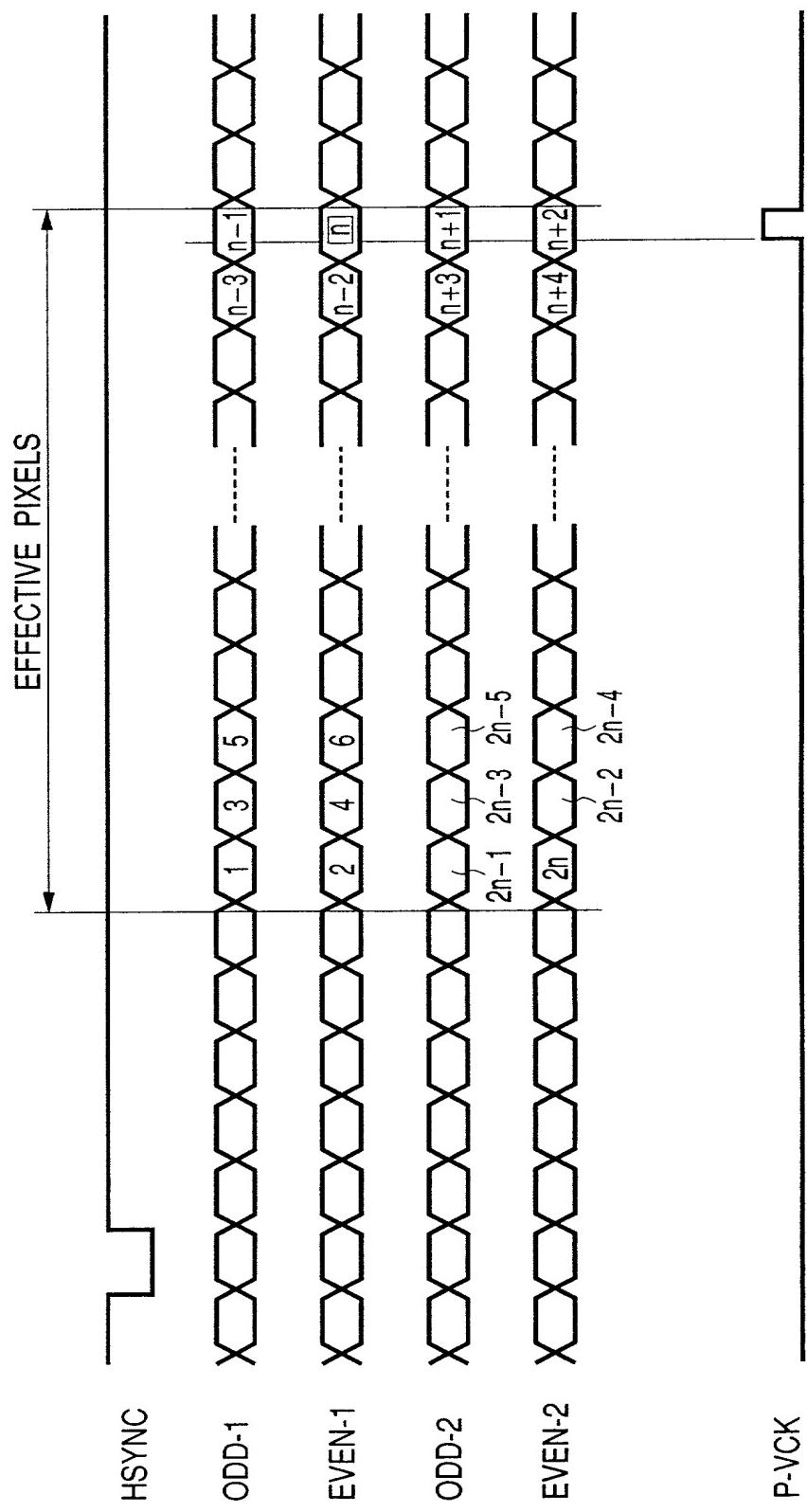


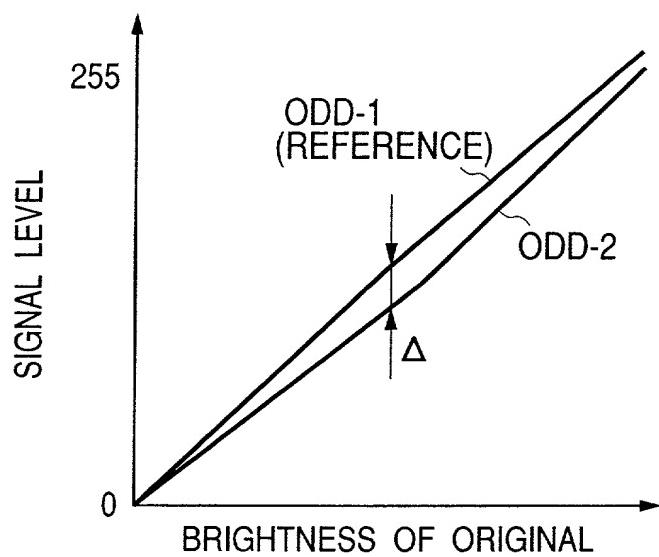
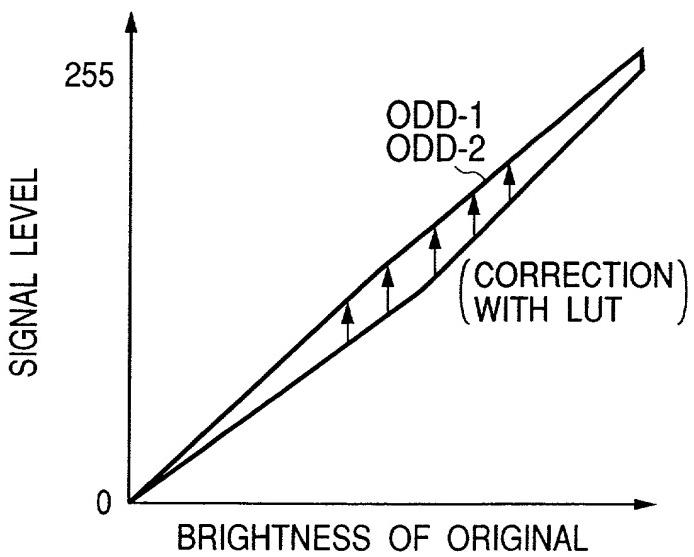
FIG. 11A**FIG. 11B**

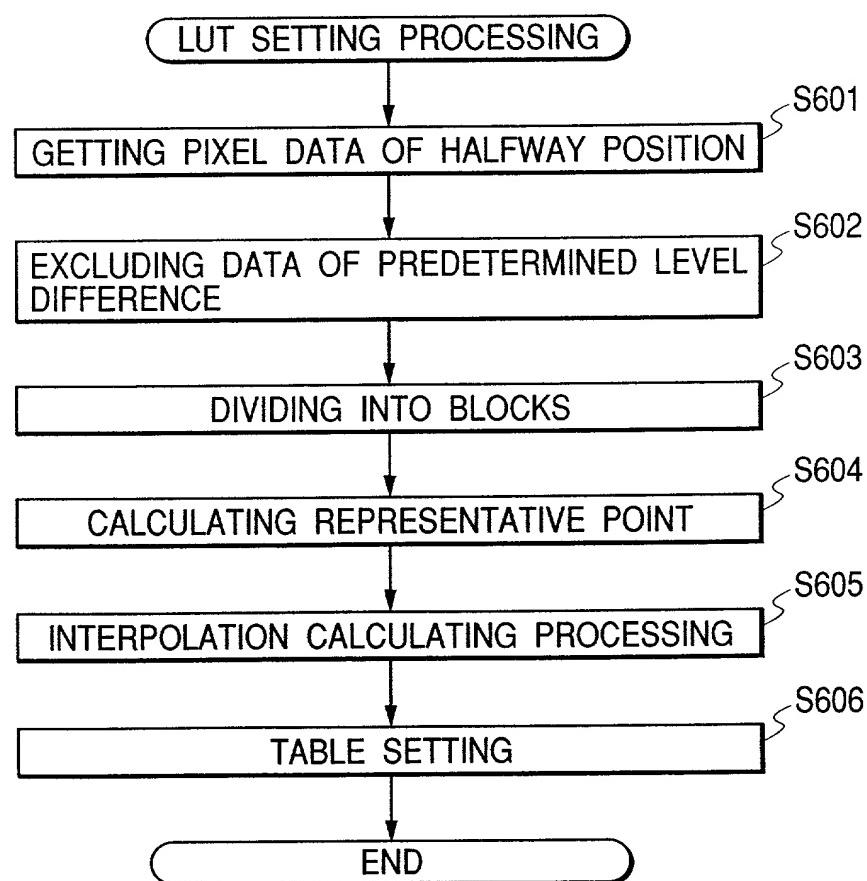
FIG. 12

FIG. 13

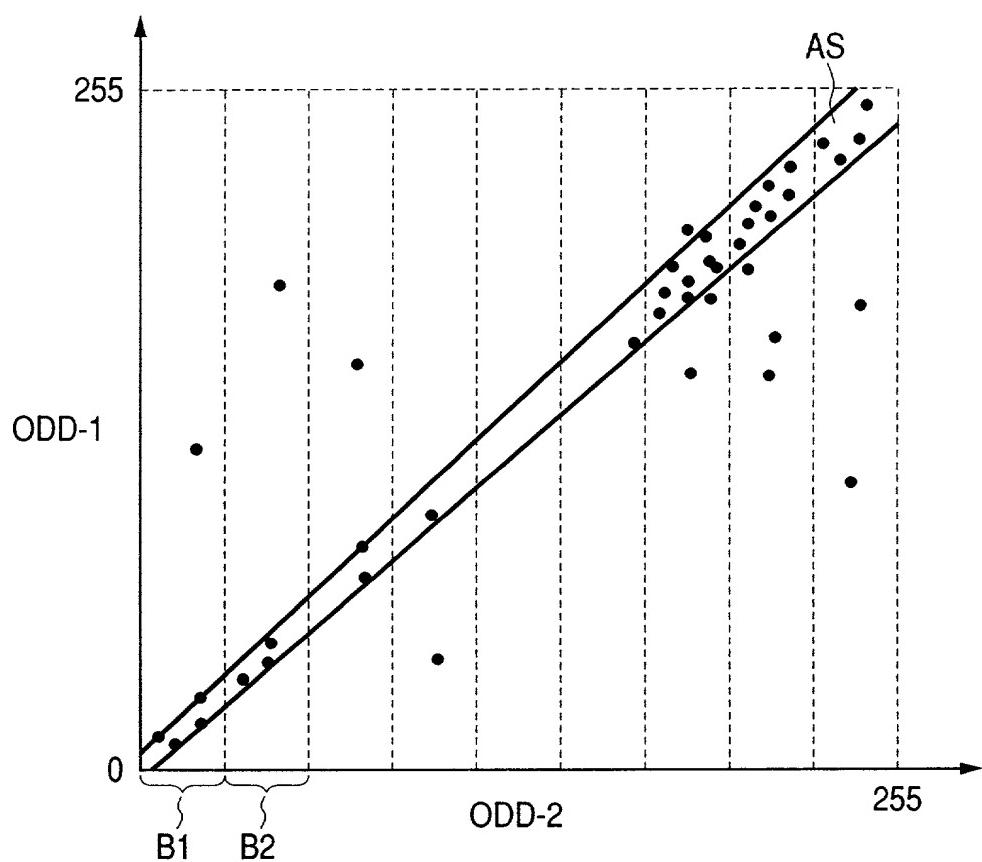


FIG. 14

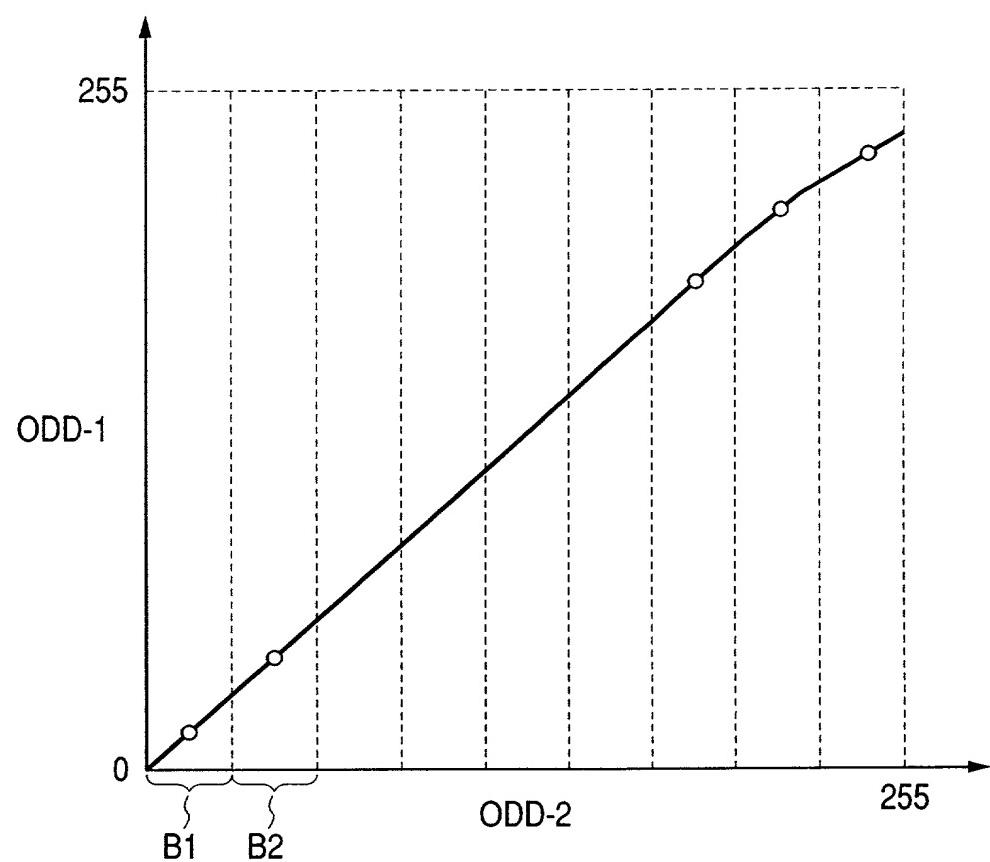


FIG. 15

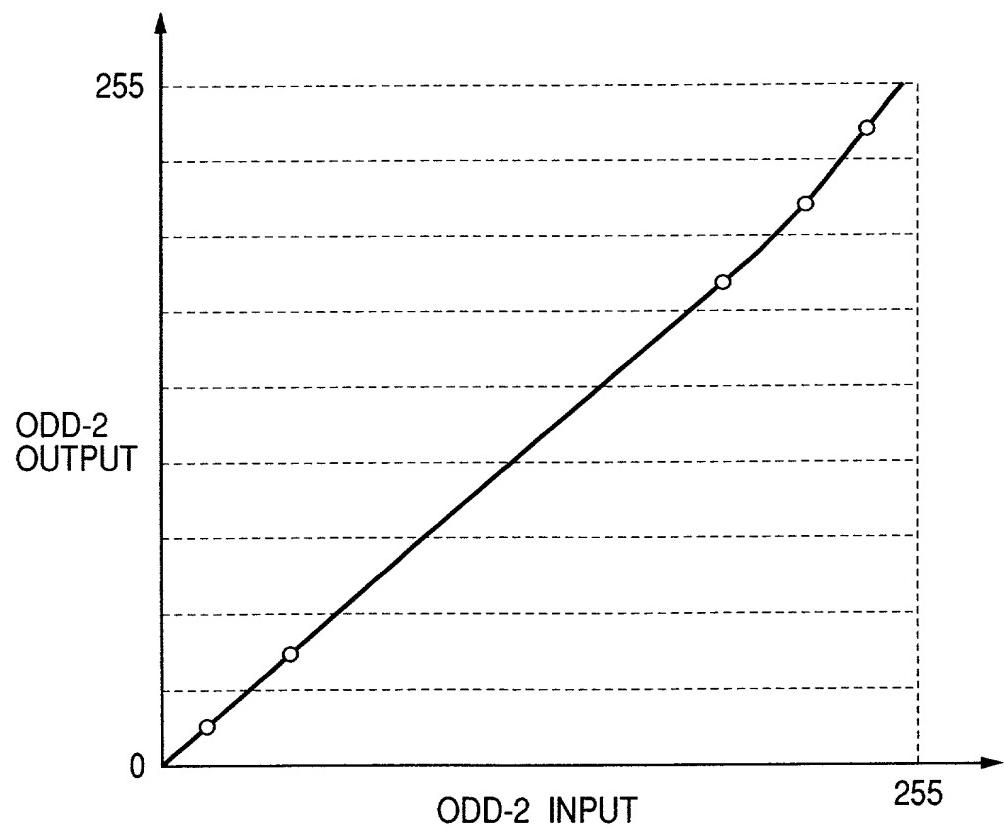


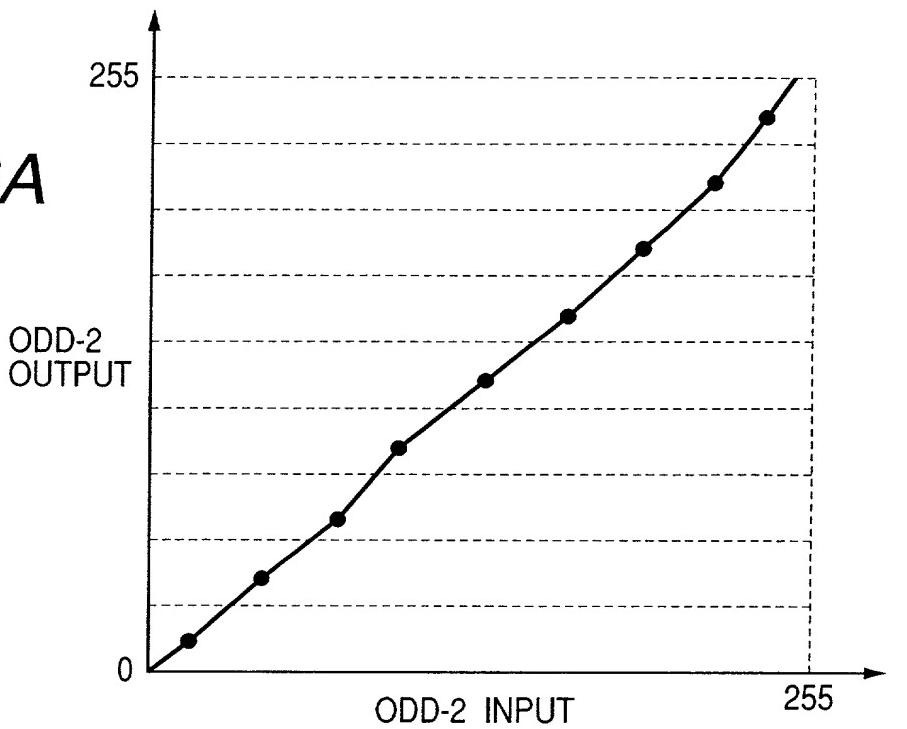
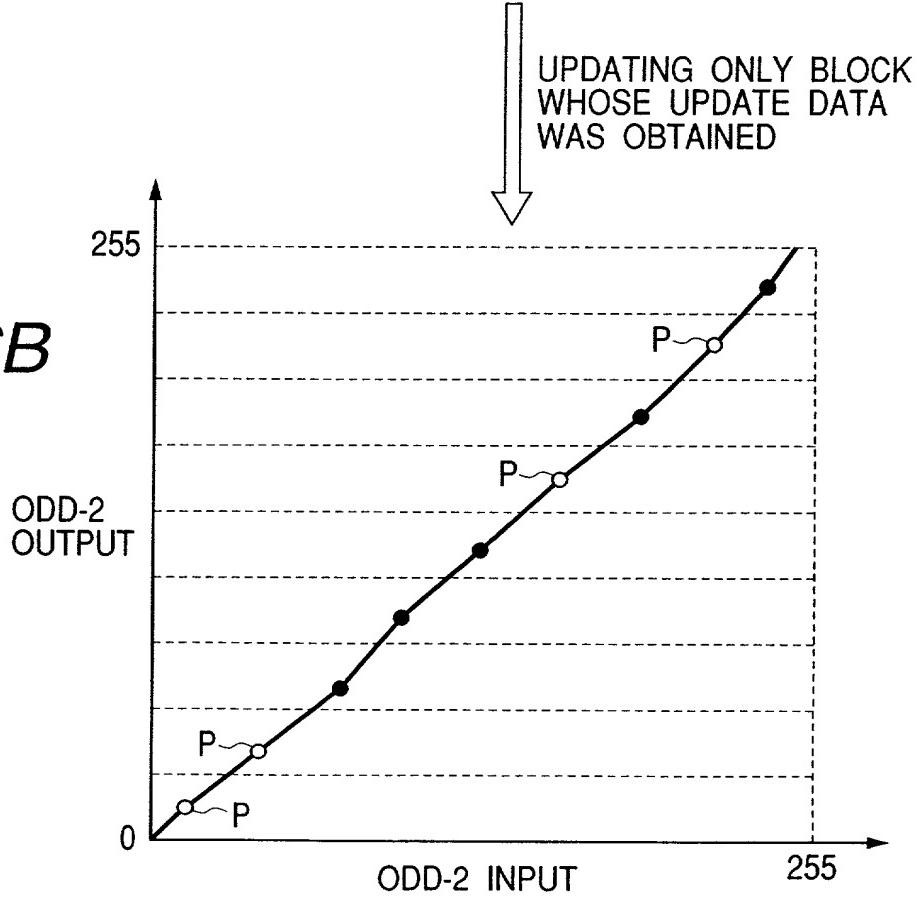
FIG. 16A*FIG. 16B*

FIG. 17

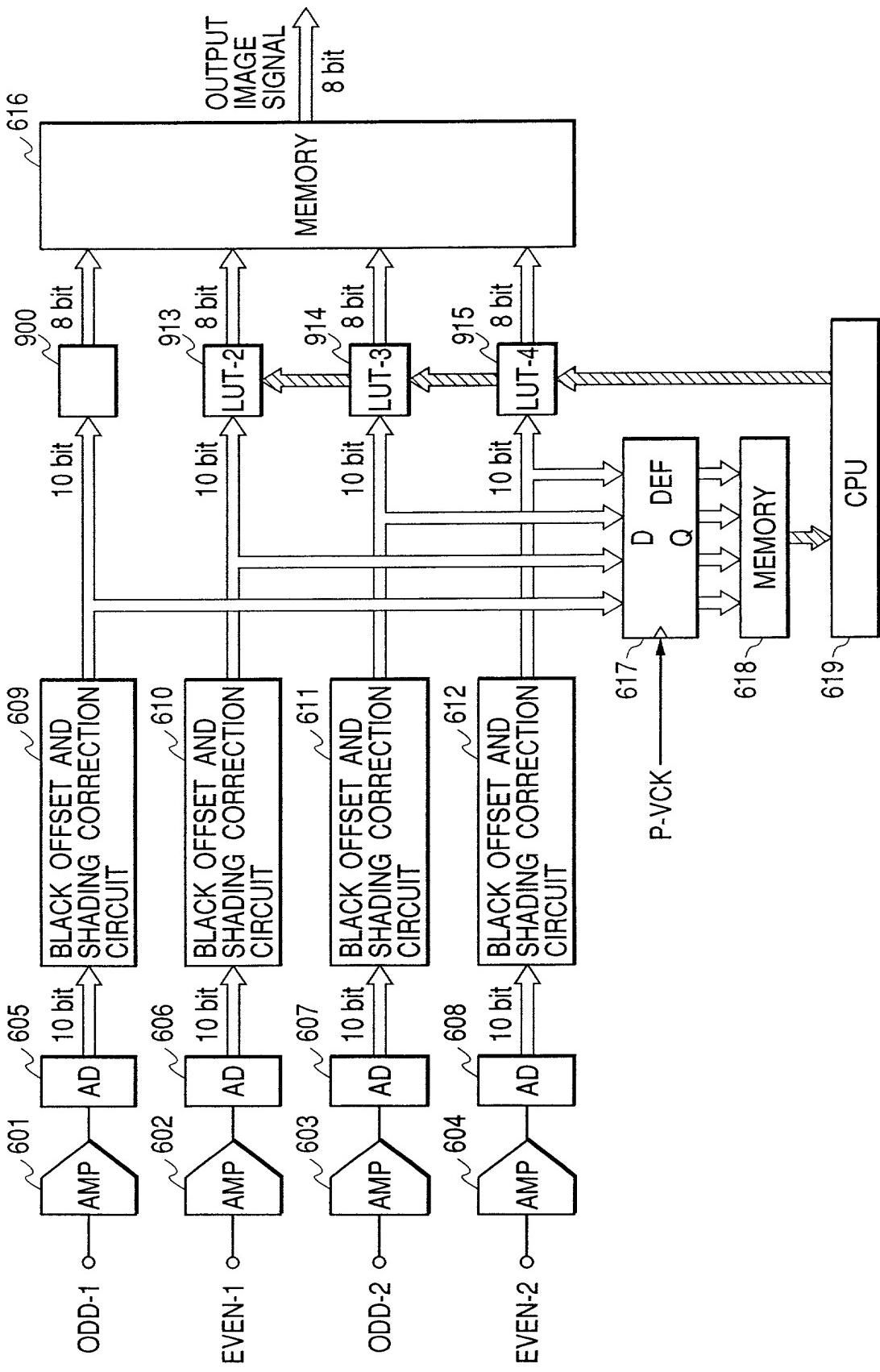
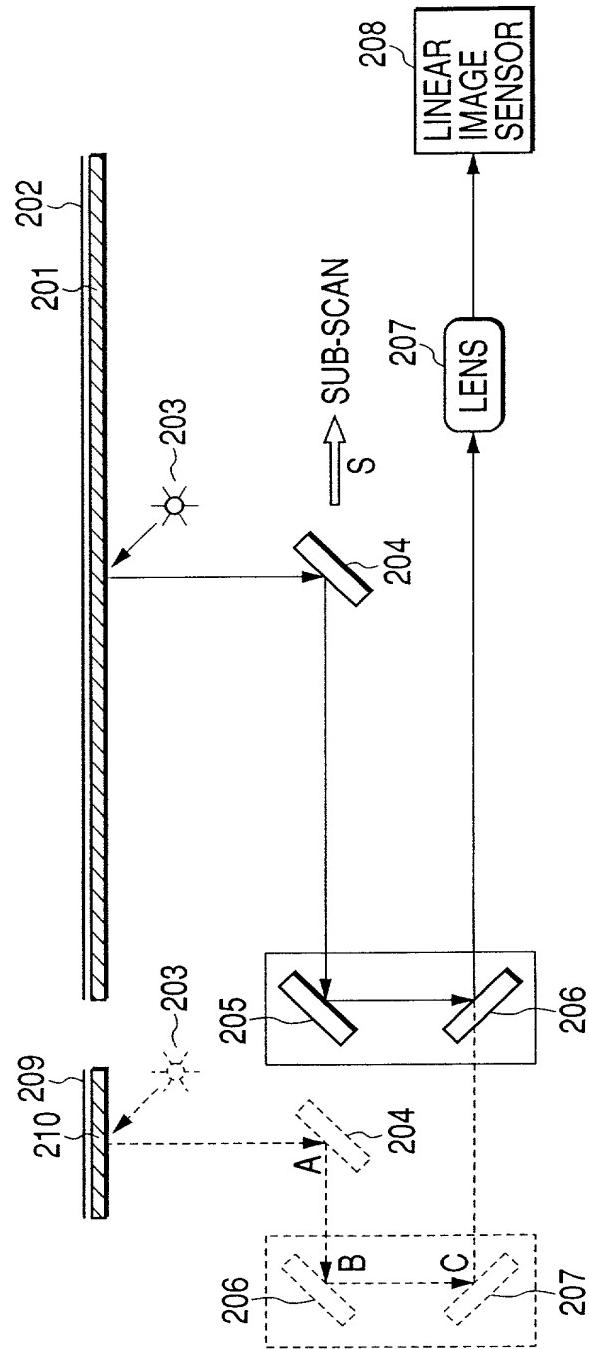


FIG. 18



**COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
FOR PATENT APPLICATION**
(Page 1)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled IMAGE INPUT APPARATUS

the specification of which is attached hereto was filed on _____ as United States Application No. or PCT International Application No. _____ and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or §365(b), of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or § 365(a) of any PCT international application which designates at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filed (Day/Mo./Yr.)</u>	(Yes/No) <u>Priority Claimed</u>
Japan	11-232463	August 19, 1999	Yes
Japan	2000-016949	January 26, 2000	Yes

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of any United States application(s), or § 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

Application No. Filed (Day/Mo./Yr.) Status (Patented, Pending, Abandoned)

N/A

I hereby appoint the practitioners associated with the firm and Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and direct that all correspondence be addressed to the address associated with that Customer Number:

FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO
Customer Number: 05514

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Inventor's signature _____

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